IN THE CLAIMS

Please amended the claims as shown on the attached sheets.

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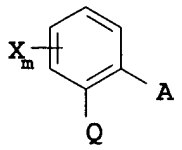
1. (original) A method of inducing the virus resistance of plants which comprises treating the plants, the soil or seeds with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I



I

in which

X is halogen, C_1-C_4-alkyl or trifluoromethyl;

m is 0 or 1;

Q is $C(=CH\text{-}CH_3)\text{-}COOCH_3$, $C(=CH\text{-}OCH_3)\text{-}COOCH_3$, $C(=N\text{-}OCH_3)\text{-}CONHCH_3$, $C(=N\text{-}OCH_3)\text{-}COOCH_3$ or $N(\text{-}OCH_3)\text{-}COOCH_3$;

A is -O-B, $-CH_2O$-B, $-OCH_2$-B, -CH=CH-B, -C≡C-B, $-CH_2O\text{-}N=C(R^1)$-B or $-CH_2O\text{-}N=C(R^1)\text{-}C(R^2)=N\text{-}OR^3$, where

B is phenyl, naphthyl, 5–membered or 6–membered hetaryl or 5–membered or 6–membered heterocyclyl, containing one to three N atoms and/or one O or S atom or one or two O and/or S atoms, the ring systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^a:

R^a is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_1-C_6-haloalkyl, C_1-C_6-alkylcarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfinyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, C_1-C_6-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6-alkyloxycarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylthio, C_1-C_6-alkylamino, di-C_1-C_6-alkylamino, C_1-C_6-alkylaminocarbonyl,

di-C_1-C_6-alkylamino-carbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di-C_1-C_6-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5– or 6–membered heterocyclyl, 5– or 6–membered hetaryl, 5– or 6–membered hetaryloxy, $C(=NOR^{\alpha})$-OR^{β} or $OC(R^{\alpha})_2$-$C(R^{\beta})=NOR^{\beta}$, the cyclic radicals, in turn, being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^b:

R^b is cyano, nitro, halogen, amino, amino-carbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_1-C_6-haloalkyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfinyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, C_1-C_6-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6-alkoxy-carbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylthio, C_1-C_6-alkylamino, di-C_1-C_6-alkylamino, C_1-C_6-alkylamino-carbonyl, di-C_1-C_6-alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di-C_1-C_6-alkyl-aminothiocarbonyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyloxy, C_3–C_6–cycloalkyl, C_3–C_6–cycloalkenyl, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5– or 6–membered heterocyclyl, 5– or 6–membered hetaryl, 5– or 6–membered hetaryloxy or $C(=NOR^{\alpha})$-OR^{β};

R^{α}, R^{β} are hydrogen or C_1-C_6-alkyl;

R_1 is hydrogen, cyano, C_1-C_4-alkyl, C_1-C_4-haloalkyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_1-C_4-alkoxy;

R^2 is phenyl, phenylcarbonyl, phenylsulfonyl, 5– or 6–membered hetaryl, 5– or 6–membered hetarylcarbonyl or 5– or 6–membered hetarylsulfonyl, the ring systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^a, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkynyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkylcarbonyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl-carbonyl, C_3-C_{10}-alkynylcarbonyl, C_1-C_{10}-alkyl-sulfonyl, or

$C(=NOR^{\alpha})$-OR^{β}, the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^c:

R^c is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_1-C_6-haloalkyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, C_1-C_6-haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6-alkoxycarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylthio, C_1-C_6-alkylamino, di-C_1-C_6-alkylamino, C_1-C_6-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C_1-C_6-alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1-C_6-alkylamino-thiocarbonyl, di-C_1-C_6-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyloxy, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyloxy, 5– or 6–membered heterocyclyl, 5– or 6–membered heterocyclyloxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, 5– or 6–membered hetaryl, 5– or 6–membered hetaryloxy and hetarylthio, it being possible for the cyclic groups, in turn, to be partially or fully halogenated or to have attached to them one to three radicals R^a;

and

R^3 is hydrogen, C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_2-C_6-alkenyl, C_2-C_6-alkynyl, the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^c;

which compound is taken up by the plants or seeds.

2. (original) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the index m is zero and the substituents of formula I have the following meanings:

A is -O-B, -CH_2O-B, -CH_2O-N=C(R^1)-B or CH_2-O-N=C(R^1)-C(R^2)=N-OR^3;

B is phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, these ring systems being substituted by one or two radicals R^a;

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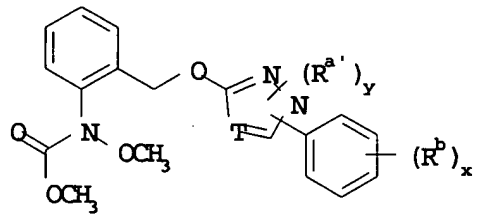
R^2 is C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one or two radicals $R^{b'}$;

$R^{b'}$ is C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_3-C_6-cycloalkyl, C_1-C_6-alkoxy, C_1-C_6-haloalkoxy, benzyl, phenyl or phenoxy;

phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or two radicals R^a; and

R^3 is C_1-C_6-alkyl, C_2-C_{10}-alkenyl or C_2-C_{10}-alkynyl.

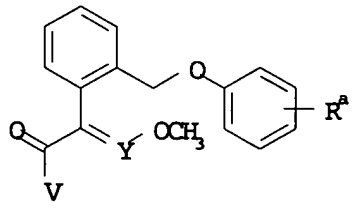
3. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 ~~or 2~~, wherein an active ingredient of the formula II



II

is used.

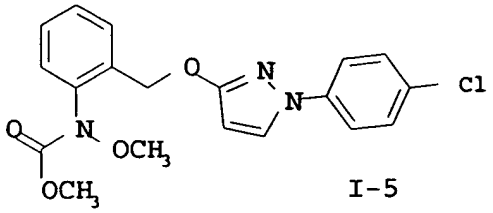
4. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 ~~or 2~~, wherein an active ingredient of the formula III



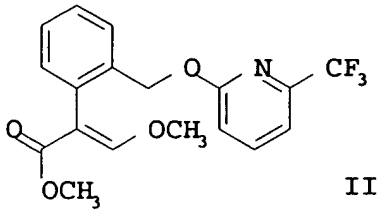
III

is used.

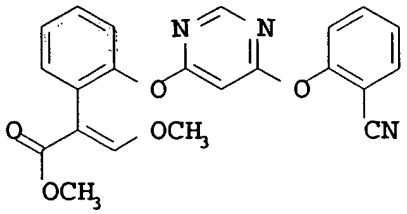
5. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1 ~~or 2~~, wherein an active ingredient selected from the group of I-5, III-4 and VII-1



I-5



III-4



VII-1

is used.

6. (currently amended) The use of the compounds of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 ~~any of claims 1 to 5~~ for inducing the virus resistance of plants.